SCENES

OF THE

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE IN 1741

AS DRAWN BY

JOHANN WOLFFGANG HEYDT

SCENES OF THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE IN 1741

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SCENES
OF THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE IN 1741
AS DRAWN BY JOHANN WOLFFGANG HEYDT

TEXT TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN AND EDITED BY

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FOREWORD

Johann Wolffgang Heydt's *Allerneuester Geographisch- und Topographischer Schauplatz von Africa und Ost-Indien* was published at Wilhermsdorff in 1744: Mentzel (I 28) says at Heydt's own expense, and that he 'lost all his money' in doing so.

Nothing is known about him except what he tells us in his one and only book, and a few entries in official documents. From his use of dialect words he seems to have been a South German: the ship's roll (below) describes him as 'from Consted', a place not identified. In 1733 he left his employment at the Churpfälzischen court (probably at Speyer, the capital of the Palatinate) and joined the Dutch East-India Company at Amsterdam as a soldier at 9 gld. per month, sailing on January 21 1734 in *Meermond* from Texel (ship's roll, Hague Col. Arch. 529 of the Amsterdam Chamber). He says that in her he was at the Cape from April 30 to May 26: the diaries in the Cape Archives put both dates one day later. He was then in Ceylon from August that year until January 1737, gaining the favour of the Governor and being employed as an artist, with promotion to Corporal: for this period he gives 48 plates, nearly all by himself.

After this he went on to Batavia, reaching there in February 1737, and in April of the next year was appointed 'Tekenaar', 'Draughtsman' (or as he calls it 'Zeichner und Architecto', with pardonable exaggeration) at 20 gld. per month (Hague Col. Archives Muster-roll Batavia 1738, codex 9273 folio 36), raised to 30 gld. in October 1740 (ditto folio 226). That year, however, he managed to get his discharge (on the plea of an enlarged spleen), and sailed in *Eversweert* of the return-fleet. For these three years he gives 51 plates of the East Indies and 5 of India and Japan (4 of these last however being second-hand).

He was in Table Bay from January 25 to March 16 (his account and the Diaries), in this time making the five plates here reproduced. He reached Holland that year, and drew 623 gld. of accumulated pay: obviously he must have drawn very little while in service, probably living for the most part on 'expense-accounts' provided by the Governors who patronized him.

After his return he was employed, according to his own account, as 'Architect and Surveyor' by the Grand-Duchy of Hohenlohe-Schillingfürst, one of the rather pathetic little states mediatized in the early nineteenth century, and in this case swallowed up by Bavaria: it lies to the west of Nürnberg, and there are still relics there of its days of independence.

The plates in his book total 115, of which 109 have already been accounted for above. One of the remainder is of São Tiago in the Cape Verde Islands, made on his way home, and the other five are maps, two of which are reproduced here.

The layout of his book (like his literary style) is singularly clumsy, and has not been followed here. In it each plate is followed by its description (here facing the plate), and the balance of the page, and all its verso, are filled up with other material: in the case of his plate CX this is a continuation of a summary of Hindu mythology (omitted here), which he began with the Ceylon plates; plate CXI continues this, and then has Cape material; and the remaining plates continue this material, which here is printed after the last plate (but with an indication of his page-numbers in case it should be desired to check with the original text). It must be added that it is practically all second-hand from Kolbe, whose book he praises highly, and that it is therefore as unreliable for historical facts as is that author.

Of far greater importance is the question of the accuracy of his drawings, especially as regards Constantia, shown apparently as of two storeys plus an attic floor. Unfortunately, hardly any of the buildings figured by him exist today; but fortunately there is one exception, the church in the Dutch fort at Jaffna in North Ceylon. Of this he gives two plates, and these were checked on the ground (in connection with the publication of the 48 Ceylon plates in 1962, with my translation and notes), and proved to be almost as exact as architectural drawings.

Scientific names of fauna are given in the Index (as far as they can be guessed from his mere mentions), as are also the Titles of books here quoted by the names of their authors, and notes on a few points indicated in the text by asterisks: this method has been adopted in preference to loading the pages with footnotes.

In conclusion I must express here my thanks to many experts who have helped me with material used, and especially to Mr. M. P. H. Roessingh of the Hague Archives.

R. Raven-Hart

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(The figures in brackets above, refer to the plate numbers in the Original German Edition)

CXV. Sauber und nach dem
Leben gezeichnete Prospecten und Plans,
von den wichtigsten der
Holländisch-Ost-Indischen-Compagnie in
Africa u: Asia zugehörigen Ländere, Küsten u. Inseln,
in accuraten See- und Land-Karten,
nicht weniger
Der darinn befindlichen Städte, Häfen, Castelen, Factoreyen, Schlösser, und Schiffs-Werffe, Packhäuser,
Kirchen, Luft- und Wohnhäuser, auch andern
publiquen Gebäuden, und Gärten, nebst
den damit verknüpften Geographischen
Merkwürdigkeiten,
Herauß gegeben von
Johann Wolfgang Heydt, Hochgräfl.
Hohenloh-Schillingsfürstl.
Bau-Director und Geometer.
Wilhermsdorff, den 1. April 1744.

WILHERMSDORFF

J. W. Heÿdt, inv. et ad viv. delin. 1743.

N. Mettel sc.

Allerneuester

Geographisch- und Topographischer Schau-Platz von Africa und Ost-Indien,

oder

Ausführliche und Wahrhafte Vorstellung und Beschreibung,
von den Wichtigsten
der Holländisch-Ost-Indischen Compagnie
in Africa und Asia zugehörigen Ländere,
Küsten und Insulen
in accuraten See- und Land-Karten,
nicht weniger
Der darin befindlichen Städte, Häfen, Castellen, Factoreyen, Schlösser und Schiffs-Werffe, Packhäuser, Kirchen, Lust- und Wohnhäuser, und anderer publiquen Gebäuden, und Gärten nebst den damit verknüpften Geographischen Merckwürdigkeiten, wie auch einem

Anhang oder Historischer Beschreibung der Reise

des Verfassers von Holland nach Ost-Indien, und von dar widerum
zu ruck in sein Vaterland,

samt einem vollständigen Register des gantzen Wercks.

In CXV. sauber und nach dem leben gezeichneten Prospecten getreulich und aus eigner Erfahrung entworffen, aufgemessen und mitgetheilet von

Johann Wolffgang Heydt, Hochgräfl. Hohenloh-Schillingsfürstl. Bau-Director und Geometer.

Willhermsdorff gedruckt bey Johann Carl Tetschner, alldasigen Hoff- und Cantzley-Buch-Druckern, wie auch allda in Verlag des Authors und zu Nürnberg in Comission bey den Homännischen Erben. 1744.

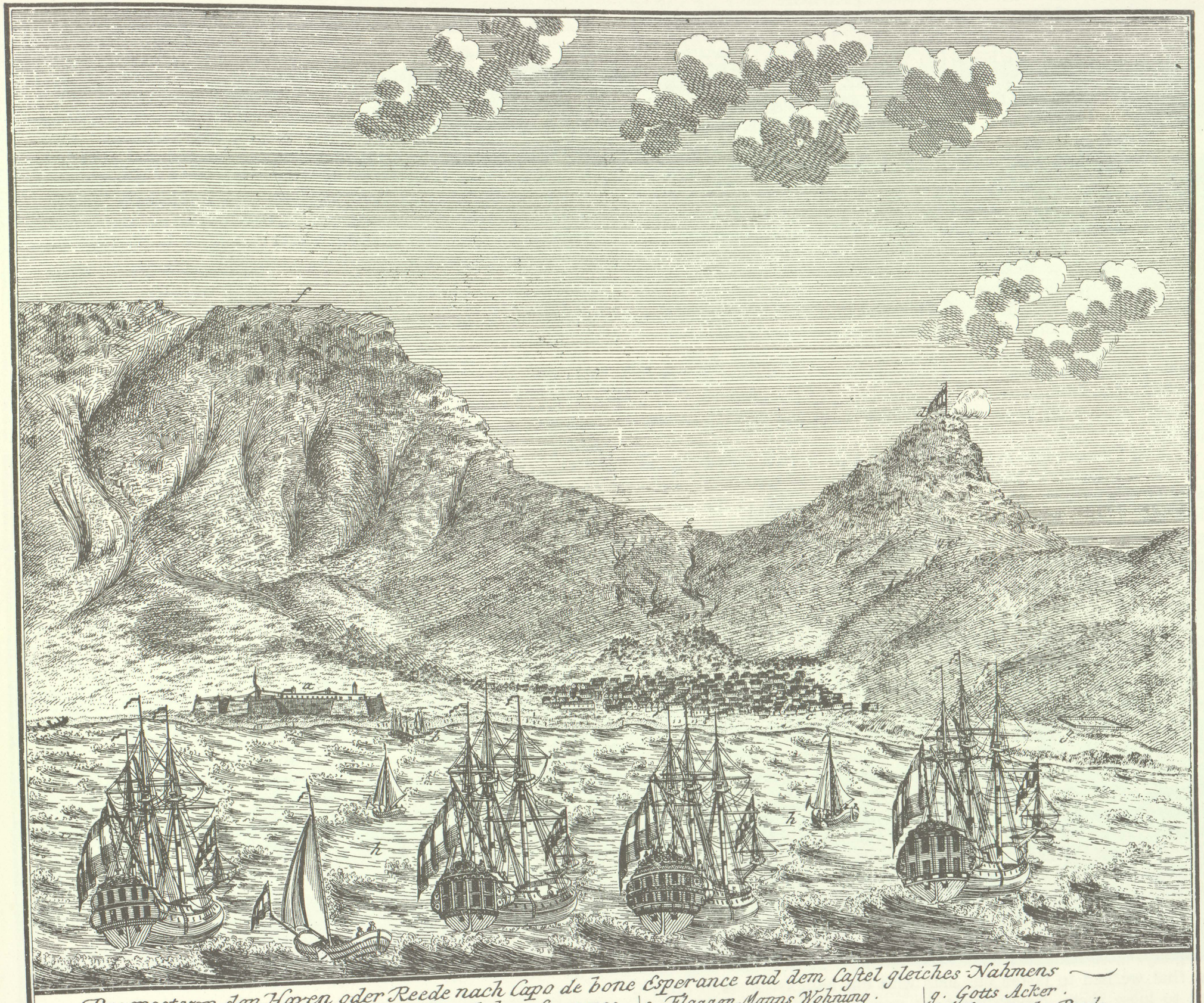
PLATE I. VIEW OF THE PORT OR ROADS NEAR CAPO DE BONE ESPERANCE AND THE CASTLE OF THE SAME NAME. (*A*) THE CASTLE, (*B*) THE PIER OR HOOFT, (*C*) THE TOWN CAPO DE BONE ESPERANCE, (*D*) THE LION'S HEAD, (*E*) THE DWELLING OF THE SIGNALMEN, (*F*) TABLE HILL, (*G*) GOD'S ACRE, (*H*) THE HARBOUR OR ROADS.

View of the Castle and Town Capo de Bonne Esperance, which lies in the south part of Africa, with a part of its high mountains. This Promontory, the Cape of Good Hope, was so named by John the Second of Portugal, and has retained the name until now. I first had the good fortune to see this place on April 30th, 1734, and lay in harbour there for some weeks, or until May 25th, but at that time I took away only a small sketch. After my journeyings were completed, and in my return from the Indies, my first sight of it, on January 25th, 1741, awoke in me great astonishment that the place had so greatly flourished, since in those few years various fine houses had been built in the Italian style, which gave the town no little distinction; but those with flat roofs seem better than such for this country, since they better endure the strong southeast and northwest winds, and are better able to resist them. This country, the Cape of Good Hope, seems to everyone on his first arrival to be a barren and rugged land; but when he looks more closely it is seen that its fruitfulness cannot be praised too highly, as is done below. But now I will say only somewhat of the prospect now before your eyes. The Castle (*A*) was built as a pentagon, by Herr Box* who had been set there as Governor in 1670, and was completed in three years. This rapid building has however brought more harm than good, since now there is continually found something to be repaired. Also it was laid out of somewhat too small a size, for which reason it cannot be very strongly defended, especially against heavy guns. But from a little distance it makes a thoroughly good impression.

Near the Castle there is a long jetty (*B*), called Head or Hooft by the Dutch, which runs out into the sea, on which all cargoes can be conveniently loaded onto small vessels, to take them out to the large ships, or brought from these by the small ships to be unloaded there, by means of the crane which stands at the end of the jetty. Also the water-supply is carried in pipes to that further end, and can there be filled through a hose into any water-cask, which is of no little advantage. In my picture the town (*C*) indeed looks as if no regularity had been observed in building it, but when one enters it, all the buildings are found to lie in straight lines and to be divided into true squares; and although it lies on the slope of the hill, it is a pretty pleasant and large place. It could also pass for a fine little city, if it were surrounded by a wall, which indeed was long ago resolved to be done, but until now omitted. The hill (*D*) called the Lion's Head* is very high and sharp-pointed, but is nevertheless provided on its peak with a flagstaff and some huts, as also a few cannon, which serve to signal to approaching ships, how things are with the place, and whether all is as formerly and under the same rule, or whether some other has become master of the place. This hill is very high and steep, and two of the Signalmen, who lodge in the little house (*E*) between the Table Hill and the Lion's Head, must always be found there, to keep good watch when strange ships approach from the open sea; and then one of them must clamber up (which, where the rocks are too steep, he does with the help of ladders made of ships'-cables) and let such approach be known by hoisting a flag, and firing so many shots from the guns as there are ships in sight, and in the direction from which they come.

Meanwhile the second man must go to the Castle, and advise the Governor that ships are in sight at sea, and then careful attention is given to the cannon-shots, to know how many ships there are and from whence they come. Also to this end the Signalmen have good telescopes in their lodging, from whence they can see to seaward in all directions, and also on the top of the hill, to be able to see the further.

Low on the right of the picture a long quadrangular wall (*G*) is to be seen, which is the graveyard or God's-acre for those of the Cape. In the foreground is a part of the harbour (*H*) where some Dutch ships are shown, which we shall show more exactly, though somewhat smaller, in the next plate.



Prospect von den Haven oder Reede nach Capo de bone Esperance und dem Castel gleiches Nahmens.

a. das Castel.
b. das Haupt oder Hoofft.
c. das Ort Capo de bone Esperance.
d. der Löwen Kopff.
e. Flaggen Manns Wohnung.
f. Taffel Berg.
g. Gotts Acker.
h. Haven oder Reede.

J. W. Heÿdt, ad Viv: del: et Sculp: 1741.

PLATE II. VIEW OF THE WHOLE PROMONTORY OF GOOD HOPE OR CAPO DE BONNE ESPERANCE. (*A*) THE DEVIL'S HILL, (*B*) TABLE BAY, (*C*) THE LION'S HEAD, (*D*) A REDOUBT, (*E*) THE CASTLE, (*F*) THE TOWN CAPO DE BONNE ESPERANCE, (*G*) GOD'S-ACRE, (*H*) THE WATER-PASS OR REDOUBT, (*I*) MOUNTAINS, (*K*) THE HARBOUR.

View of the whole Promontory of Good Hope and a part of the harbour. Here follows a view of the whole Promontory of Good Hope Of this various views have already appeared, but when I compare these with mine, I find much difference. The reason of this is unknown to me, whether it is due to inexactitude in showing the proportion of height to width, or to carelessness. I find also that the artists differ with regard to the relative heights, since one shows one hill as the higher, another a second. Herr Kolb was at the Cape for about 8 years, and had good opportunity to examine everything exactly in addition to his astronomical observations: he has written very fully concerning this Promontory, and measured the height of the Table Hill* as 1857 Rhineland feet. He also wrote much of the same, and set a drawing of it in his book, which is finely made but also out of proportion.

Also I do not find in his description, that he ever risked himself up one of these three high hills during his 8 years' stay, since otherwise he would have calculated differently the heights of the Devil's Hill and Lion's Head, and would have written more fully of the middle one. I am not at all surprised, however, if he never went up, since there are many inhabitants of the Cape who have never felt a wish to set foot on them, still less to climb them. For my part, when I had rested somewhat after my second arrival at the Cape, I went with my landlord, who was named Wilm Pool*, and had been born at the Cape but whose father had been a ship's Master of the Honourable Company; on February 7th 1741 we went at 6.30 a.m. after taking a few cups of tea, to the so-called White* Cliff, which lies below the highest accessible part of the hill, with near it a lovely stream coming from above, so that we should see somewhat better the harbour and the town, as I intended. It took us an hour, without any halt, to reach there, although the town lies right at the foot of the hill. On our arrival there, I found that my desire was not sufficiently satisfied, and therefore climbed higher and higher towards a crack or gully* below the hill-top, since I had been told that the only possible route lay in this and nowhere else. My landlord faithfully followed me, and I ever more and more encouraged him to climb all the way with me, in order to get a good view from the top, and in this I succeeded. We set all our efforts to complete the journey as soon as possible, but when we found ourselves about two-thirds the way up the gully, there came such a keen and cutting wind from above against us, that we had to fasten our hats with our handkerchiefs in order not to loose them. Nevertheless we went forward, and climbed as strongly as we could so as to reach our goal the sooner, and in many places must use our hands and feet with great care to aid us, since if any limb had slipped, it would not have been without damage and accident. This gully, I observed, had been melted out by the water, since between its rocky walls there was a little earth, which the water of the heavy rains had washed out little by little. At 11 o'clock we came, indeed very weary, to the flat top of the hill, and there found the wind (which as we had climbed became ever keener and colder) so 'Gentle' that we were astonished at it, and thought, that it would cut away our cheeks and stop our breathing. Yet in the town below, as we learned that evening, there had been nothing but great heat, such as we could indeed infer from the clearness of the air, and from the season of the year, this being the height of Summer in this land. First we looked here and there on the flat top of the hill, and examined the herbs and shrubs to be found there, and then the perspective all around, which was so pleasing that it cannot be enough admired, so that we could hardly take our eyes from it, and of which there would truly be much to tell. Then we made our way towards the centre of the flat hill-top, and when I had chosen a position, I made, as far as time and opportunity allowed, the drawing of plate IV. I found everything down below so small, that a man could barely be seen, and the ships in the harbour looked like ducks swimming around, so that I had to increase the size of them greatly in making my picture. Also, although I had not chosen for my view-point the highest top of the hill, yet I could see the horizon of the sea high above the top of the Lion's Head (*C*). The Devil's* Hill (*A*), if it does not exceed the greatest height of the Table Hill, yet is no lower than this. In the distance also many hills (*I*) are to be seen, which also are not much lower. The Castle (*E*) and the Town (*F*), also the Graveyard (*G*) beside the Water-Redoubt* (*H*), can all be seen very small, which in the previous plate were shown somewhat more clearly, as also in plate III to which we now pass.

Ein Prospect des gantzen Vorgebürges der Guten Hoffnung, oder Capo de bonne Esperance, in Africa

a. Teuffels Berg.
b. Tafel Berg.
c. Löwen Kopff.
d. Löwen Schwantz.
e. Castel.
f. Ort: Capo de bonne Esperance.
g. Gotts Acker.
h. Wasser Pass, oder Schantz.
i. Gebürg.
k. Haven.

I. W. Heydt. ad viv. del. 1741. et sculp.

PLATE III. VIEW FROM THE WHITE CLIFF, WHICH LIES BELOW THE TABLE HILL, LOOKING TOWARDS THE CASTLE, TOWN, AND HARBOUR. (*A*) THE CASTLE, (*B*) THE TOWN, (*C*) THE COMPANY'S GARDEN, (*D*) THE LION'S TAIL, (*E*) ROBBEN ISLAND, (*F*) THE WATER-REDOUBT, (*G*) THE PIER, (*H*) THE HARBOUR, (*I*) MOUNTAINS.

About in the centre of the Table Hill is to be found a white stone or cliff, which stands out clearly from the rest because of its whitish colour, and is therefore called by the inhabitants the White Cliff. Close beside it runs a lovely clear stream, coming down from above, and thither the curious amateurs of landscape like to betake themselves to see more clearly the country around. Near it also are many pleasant insects, and there are also to be seen all sorts of lovely flowers, growing naturally at the foot of this hill. The Castle (*A*) is seen quite clearly from this view-point with its five bastions, as also the Town (*B*) and the so widely famous Company's Garden (*C*), which boasts of so many European, West- and East-Indian herbs and trees, as well as of its own, African ones. The Avenue seen, planted with four rows of oak-trees, provides no short or bad opportunity for a stroll, as also the beautiful laurel-hedges which for the most part surround the Head-Quarters, growing fully two stories high, trimmed flat, and so thick that one cannot see through them. Also the hedges of rosemary, which also are trimmed smooth and grow five to six feet high, cannot be enough admired, since their beauty competes with their scent for supremacy. *In Summa*, this Garden would deserve to be described if only for the many varieties of plants there; and although much time has been expended in such descriptions yet, these do not suffice.

Behind the Town and the Garden is to be seen the already-mentioned Lion's Tail, on the highest top of which a flagstaff (*D*) stands, on which also the flag is hoisted when ships come into the harbour of the Cape.

During my stay at the Cape there happened once a very severe storm, of which the lightning* struck this mast and burnt it deep into the ground. After the whole mast had burned everywhere for a good time, it fell down, and the fire went out when it was half burned, as we could see from the house where I found myself while the storm lasted.

The old European with whom I was told me that this was the fourth time during his stay (but he had been there for long), which is much to be wondered at, that it can strike so often in the same place, since also there is nothing there but this tree set up as a mast. This happened towards evening, and the next morning I went to see the same, my host Wilm Pool accompanying me. The hill is not high, and since it is easier to walk to than is the Table Hill, we gained the top in little over half an hour, and found to our surprize, that the wood still glowed and smoked in the earth. Another mast was dragged up that same afternoon by many oxen and slaves, by orders of the Governor, and again set up.

After we had looked here and there on the hill, and finally behind it, we went towards the sea, and there observed a great abundance of all sorts of plants, of which some were in bloom, and indeed so lovely, that I could not enough wonder how they here were planted by nature and grew and flowered in so great abundance, whereas to bring them forth in our Europe they must be maintained for most of each year in glasshouses, or hot-houses. Behind and below the hill is a small redoubt, to hinder the landing of shallops and boats from the large ships, since such small vessels would find here the opportunity to bring in contraband goods and foreign folk. We spoke with the Under-Officer stationed there, and inspected his Realm, which was mounted with some old cannon and held by a small number of soldiers; and after this went on towards the Cape, seeing on the way two fine stone-quarries below the hill, of which the stone seems very suitable for building, also one of them gives good whetstone. Opposite we saw the Robben-Island (*E*), as is clearly shown in our view, as also the Water-Redoubt (*F*), the Pier or Hooft (*G*) behind the Fort, and the lovely harbour of Table Bay (*H*) with its fleet of ships, and the fine hills (*I*) which lie beyond the harbour. There would be much more to observe here, but we will go somewhat higher, and consider plate IV.

Ein Prospect von der Weissen Klippe, welche unter den Tafelberg lieget, nach dem Castel, Ort und Haven zu

a. das Castel.	*c. C: Compagnies Gärten.*	*e. Robben Insul.*	*g. das Haupt.*	*i. das Gebürg jenseit des Havens.*
b. das Ort.	*d. Löwen Schwanz.*	*f. Wasser Schantz.*	*h. Haven.*	

J. W Heydt. ad Viv: del: 1741 et Sculp:

PLATE IV. VIEW OF THE CAPO BONE ESPERANCE AND ITS HARBOUR AS THEY ARE SEEN FROM THE TOP OF THE TABLE HILL. (*A*) THE TABLE HILL [WITH HEYDT AND HIS COMPANION, IN THE FOREGROUND,] (*B*) THE DEVIL'S HILL, (*C*) THE LION'S HEAD, (*D*) THE LION'S TAIL, (*E*) CAPO, THE TOWN, (*F*) THE COMPANY'S GARDEN, (*G*) THE CASTLE, (*H*) THE HARBOUR, (*I*) ROBBEN ISLAND, (*K*) DISTANT HILLS.

View of the Capo de bone Esperance and its Harbour as they are seen from the top of the Table Hill. In the last plate but one (Plate II) this view was already mentioned, where we showed the whole range, and mentioned, how hard this hill is to climb. In this plate we see something of the Hill in the foreground (*A*), and to the right the Devil's Hill (*B*), which is not shown of its full height since the paper I had did not suffice. To the left is seen the Lion's Head (*C*) and the Lion's Tail, each flaunting its flag, and these are much lower than our viewpoint, as is shown by the horizon: also the latter hill because of its great distance shows like a hillock only. The Town (*C*), the Company's Garden (*F*), and the Castle (*G*) also all appear very small from this height; and the ships in the Harbour (H) and the Robben Island (*I*) have been somewhat exaggerated in size. The large and small Water-Redoubts are also visible, of which mention has already been made, only a little of the latter showing above the back of the Lion's Hills. Some of the mountains (*K*) beyond the Table Bay are very distant. Now to resume my narrative: We then left the hilltop, and again looked everywhere at the plants that are to be found in plenty wherever there is some earth between the rocks. After we had seen everything, and discussed our dangerous descent, concerning which I was almost afraid, I asked my Host, if there was another path at the back? and, if he knew of such, whether he might prefer to seek this out? He told me, that he had known a man who had often climbed this Table Hill, from whom he had heard, that a tree was to be found at the back of the Devil's Hill, a good way down, growing beside a rock on the hill; and that by climbing down to this a much more convenient path was to be found than that by the cleft; and that since the place where this tree must stand had been well described to him, he would be able to hit on the path.

We therefore went confidently thither to seek it, and climbed a good way down at the back of the Devil's Hill; and since I complained of being already pretty well tired out, my companion, who was a young married man of the same age as myself, went always ahead, saying that he would call me as soon as he found a good route. When now we had clambered down several times the height of a church tower, and my host was somewhat ahead of me, he began to call out urgently, that I should remain behind. I could hardly hear him, but saw what he meant, and sat down there. After a good time he came back, and told me, that he had indeed seen the tree, but that its great distance and the terrible height made that route impossible for us, and very dangerous for him, in that to reach the trunk of the tree, three steps would first have to be taken along a branch, with great courage and great danger, since, if one slipped here, because of the horrible height from which he was already dizzy, one would be dashed all to pieces. We therefore clambered back up the hill, having no hope left from this route, and went to and fro to find a more convenient way down than that which we had taken in our ascent. When we had gone a good way down in the valley, we saw a very convenient slope, which looked to give a good way downwards. So we went on with empty bellies, hungry and thirsty, towards this, finding on the way many dangerous swamps and thickets through which we had to pass: the plants were already dry, and stood so high, that we were breast-deep in them, and found ourselves forced to separate them with both hands to make a passage, although their good spicy smell somewhat refreshed us. When we had thus forced our way for a good distance, we came to a very lovely running brook in the valley, by which we sat down, somewhat to quench our thirst from it, and rested a little.

My Host however did not let me sit for long, insisting that if we did not wish to spend the night on the hill, there was not much time to be lost. Also, that if I proposed to stay there, we must decide on this while the sun shone, so that we could have the opportunity to make a fire with the burning-glass I had with me (since we had no other means of fire-making), and so could be free of danger from the wild beasts, since all such fear fire and will not approach it. He added, that on these hills people rarely came, and where we were, never, so that it was the haunt of many wolves, tigers, and even lions, which got their nourishment from the many Daxies and baboons to be found there. We saw many of the former of these running about, which I took for marmots; and, as I heard later, they also bear this name. We could also see, from their dung, that many other animals and vermin must also dwell there, especially baboons. We therefore followed this streamlet or brook down the hill, thinking that we had found as good a path as it had seemed to us from above: which indeed it may have been, but after we had gone on for some time we found it so difficult, that my Host resolved to go up a small hill that lay just there, to seek a better route. Meanwhile I remained seated; and after a good while saw him return around the hill on high and steep rocks. Then, after he had taken a jump, he suddenly halted, whereat I called out to him, Had he reached there easily? He replied that he knew not how to go either back again, nor forward, and must now take the same jump back as he had done to reach there, at the thought of which he shuddered. Then I saw him hang by his hands from a rock, which below him dropped as steep as a wall: my hair even now stands on end when I think of him. . . . He set off back again, and at last succeeded in reaching me by many roundabout ways, and we went on down by the path on which I already was; and not to make it too long a story here, we got down at last, with many, indeed very many difficulties, and came after great toil to a farmer, who lived not far from the foot of the hill, on this side of the Cape.

Ein Prospect der Capo bone Esperance und deſs en Haven wie ſich Solchewan Mañ auf den Tafelberg ſtehet, præſentiret.

a. Tafelberg.	*c. Löwen Kopff.*	*e. Capo, oder Ort.*	*g. Caſtel.*	*i. 2t Robben Inſul.*
b. Teüffels Berg.	*d. Löwen Schwanz.*	*f. Compagnies Garten.*	*h. Haven.*	*k. entlegenes Gebürg.*

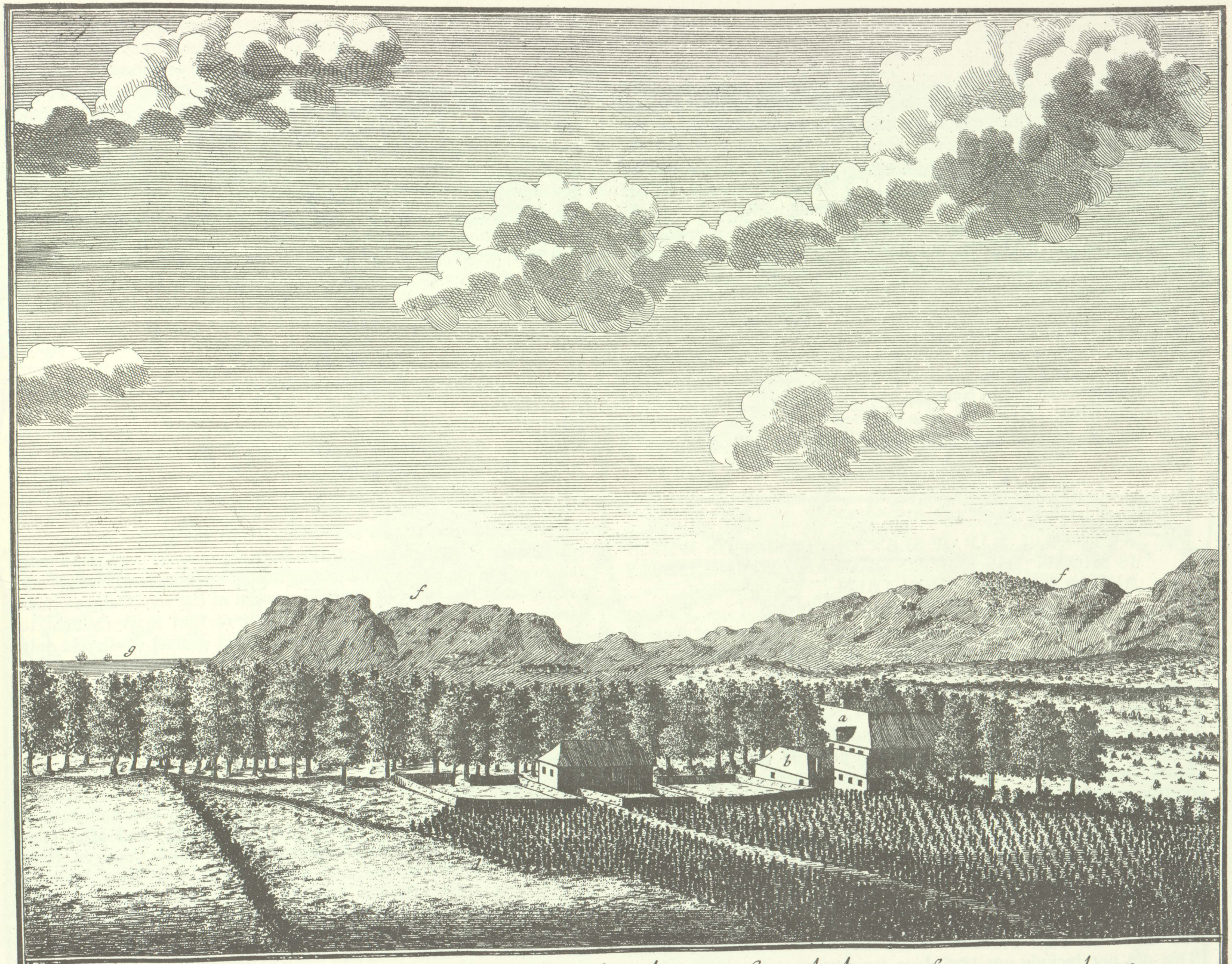
J. W. Heÿdt. ad Viv: del: 1741. et Sculp:

PLATE V. VIEW OF THE PLEASURE-HOUSE OF CONSTANTIA, LYING 3 HOURS FROM CAPO DE BONNE ESPERANCE. (*A*) THE DWELLING-HOUSE, (*B*) THE LODGING FOR THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ESTATE, (*C*) THE STABLES, (*D*) THE VINEYARD IN WHICH GROWS THE MUCH-ESTEEMED CONSTANTIA WINE, (*E*) A QUADRUPLE AVENUE OF OAKS, (*F*) HILLS AN HOUR DISTANT, (*G*) THE FALSE BAY OR HARBOUR.

View of the Pleasure-House of Constantia* about 3 hours from the Cape. I have already told, how with much toil and danger we found and took our way down behind the Table Hill, and came to a farmer. Now I must add, that before we came to him we must pass through a dried-up swamp, overgrown only with closely-set Palmite-trees (which are waterplants, in form like our Yucca gloriosa except that the leaves are not so hard and prickly). These were about one and one-half times the height of a man, and their stems were as thick as a man's arm, and (because no dew or sun can pass between them) as black as if they had been coated with soot. Since in some places we found ourselves compelled to push them apart, we so horribly soiled such parts of our clothes as had not already been torn and dirtied on the hill, that we looked more like chimney-sweeps in their working-dress than anything else. We came thus at dusk to this good friend, and asked him, if for money and good words we could have something to eat and drink, and a night's lodging? He looked at us, and asked us, Whence we came? We told him, Down over the Table Hill from the Cape [Town], in this cleft or valley. He looked at the hillside, and then again at us, thinking it unbelievable; and this he sufficiently showed us, in that he said, that in all his life he had heard of no one, who had gone up or down there. My companion noticed his doubt, and gave him to understand, that he was so-and-so from the Cape [Town], and that truly we had found it a hard road, such as he had not seen in his life, and thought never to see again, and so forth. I was meanwhile so tired out, that I asked him, fully for the third time, to sell us a glass to drink. This however, from his especial eagerness to question my companion, he let pass unheard; but when after various enquiries he at last somewhat realised who my companion was, he led us into the house, to see us better by the lamp-light, and at last gave us a good can of wine, which heartily revived us, so that we were better able to tell our story clearly. So we explained our journey to him, and how it had been arranged by me out of pure curiosity; and how we had so blackened ourselves by creeping through the Palmite-trees but that our clothes had been torn everywhere by the rocks and bushes. At last he was convinced by all that he could see of us, and also realised who my companion was (since as for me, the lining of my coat hung everywhere in tatters, and looked a patchy black instead of its proper red). When he now heard that I was an Orlamer*, homeward-bound, he asked for news of Batavia, since at the Cape they know of all that happens in the Indies, so many ships passing each year to and from there, on which also their prosperity depends. I told him, how shortly before my departure so many thousand Chinese* were slaughtered, and how if we had not taken steps in advance, it could have cost us all our necks, and how this happened, and so on. At this he showed us an extraordinary friendship; and since meanwhile the time had come for food to be served, all sorts of good dishes arrived, and we were entertained in the best manner possible. Also when we had eaten and drunk enough, and had washed ourselves, we were shown to a fine room and bed to take our rest, which we truly needed. Next day our host came into the room, and since we were already awake he asked, How we had rested? and whether he should bring coffee? He was very well dressed, and in the flower of his age, of good build and very well-mannered, since these Farmers, as they call themselves, look like our well-to-do merchants, and live better than many of our nobility here, as I will tell further. We dressed, and meanwhile the coffee was on the table; and afterwards at his request we went some way with him, to show the place where we were come down, at which it seemed that he could not wonder enough.

After this he led us into a garden lying by his house, which was pretty large, and at which I had to wonder more than he at us. This garden was well laid out in rows and straight lines, the fruit-orchards stood in good order each sort by itself, the orange-trees hung full of fruit, and of these there were very many, and so well-grown that neither in the Indies nor here at the Cape had I seen any so fine and large. *In summa*, I surveyed his Manor and all he owned and showed us. After we had seen everything near-by we went to the house, and were about to prepare to set off, when we found there a table prepared and spread with only cold foods, which he pressed us to avail ourselves of. We partook of this, and after eating breakfast desired to know what we owed him before we set off down again, whereat he insisted, that he would not think of taking anything at all from us; and indeed he begged us, if our circumstances should allow, to grant him our company for a few days more. We gave him our thanks for everything, and when we would not consent to stay longer, [he hoped that] we would do him the honour of visiting him again. And, however much we begged, he would take not a Kreutzer of money for the night's lodging and good hospitality we had enjoyed. Therefore we paid him with our thanks and took our leave; but as soon as we had left him we agreed not to make our way to the Cape [Town] in these 'fine' clothes, but instead to make for my companion's father-in-law at Constantia, whither we walked pretty fast, arriving before midday.

This Constantia lies on a beautiful slope, somewhat deep against the nearest of the surrounding hills. A Governor, by name Adriaan [sic] van der Stel, had this Pleasure-House (*A*) built in honour of his wife, and in memory of her name, who had hesitated to follow him there from Holland. By it he set up a lodging for the Superintendent (*B*), and stables (*C*) for the cattle, also various fine vineyards (*D*) and



Prospect des Lust-Hauſses Constantiæ, 3. Stunden von Capo de bonne Esperance gelegen.

a. Wohn-Hauſs.
b. Logis vor die Aufseher des Guths.
c. Stallung vors Vieh.
d. Weingarten, darinn der Hochgelobten Constantiæ Wein wächset.
e. Vierfache Alléen von Eich Bäumen.
f. Eine Stunde weit entlegenes Gebürge.
g. Falsche Bay oder Haven.

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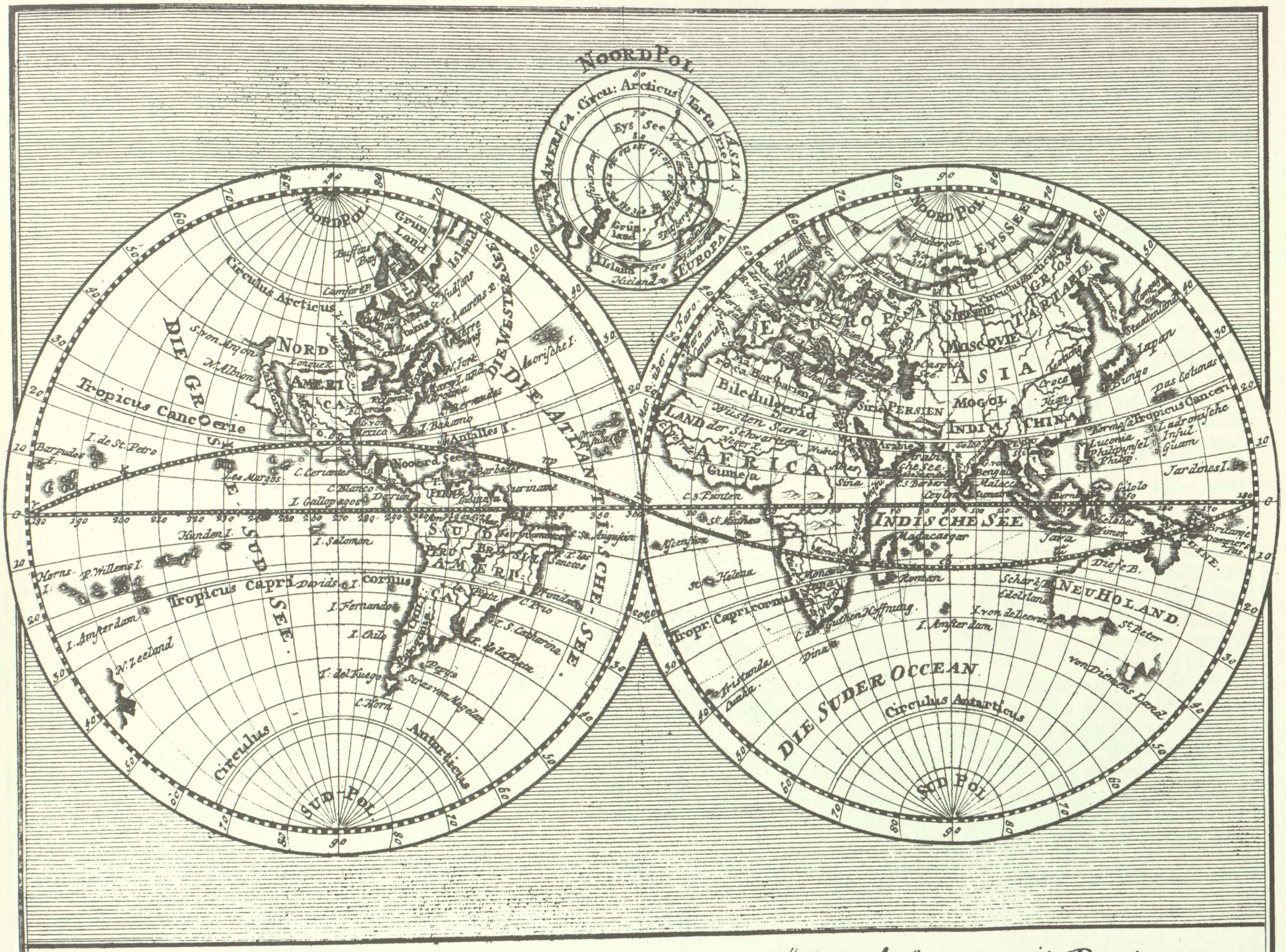
a fourfold avenue (*E*) an eighth-hour* long towards the flat land in the direction of the town.

In 1741 at my return from Batavia the trees were very well-grown and all so high, that through them little sun could reach the ground. The vineyards lie above and below the house and the avenue, and are those in which the tasty and very costly wine grows and originates. At this time a Herr Wiesser of Heydelberg owned the property, who had come here as a soldier, and made his fortune by good conduct and a rich marriage. To it there belongs also a good piece of land around, to be cultivated and made useful at the proper time. To the right on the high hill there is also fine timber, and in the midst on the hill (*F*) directly in front is a small village: there are also some houses and cultivation behind the avenue, which suffice for the whole community around here, although this extends as far as that village, a distance of one and a half hours* of walk. The False Bay (*G*) is also to be seen in our view, where at times ships put in. Fresh well-water is plentiful here, and nothing lacks but sufficient intercourse, although at times when ships lie at the Cape strangers come here. Here one can live in content, since everything is to be had for a reasonable price, except the wine which grows on these Constantia hills. We now leave the hills of the Cape, and go towards Europe. . . .

A GENERAL MAP OF SEAS AND LANDS, ON WHICH IS SHOWN THE ROUTES OUTWARD TO THE INDIES AND HOMEWARD FROM THEM.

Here I present the interested amateur with a general map of lands and seas, which I copied from an English one (this being regarded as the most up-to-date), and from which it is easy to see everything without much search, including the principal islands and countries.

The outward passage from Holland, shown by small dots, is through the Channel between France and England, although at other times the Skippers are ordered to sail around behind England; but on this occasion [of his voyage] the former route was taken, since the wind served better in that direction, and also because the ships which had been intended to sail for the East Indies in October had thus far had no favourable wind, so that they were able to sail only three days before us. For this reason it was only on January 18 that the whole fleet sailed, consisting of the 'Kermis*-ships' which usually sail from Texel in October for the Indies, together with some of our fleet called the 'Christmas-ships' because as a rule they sail soon after Christmas. This did not include our two ships for Ceylon and one bound for Batavia or Java, because our cargo and provisions were not yet all aboard, for which reason we must remain in Texel until everything had been brought off and loaded, and must spare no toil in diligent loading by day and night. This was more or less completed by January the 20th, so that, having a favourable wind on the 21st we weighed our anchors and made ready to sail. The ship *STADWEYK*, which went to Ceylon with us, was the first to weigh anchor and set sail. We also weighed, hauling up with all our strength until we got our anchor clear of the ground, as also did the third ship as we could see and hear, and at last were ready and set our sails. *STADWEYK* was already a good distance ahead, and when we made to follow her we heard a cannon-shot. The meaning of this was unknown to us, but our Skipper and Mate at once said that the ship Stadtweyk was aground, which was also the case as we saw on nearing her, since she was on a sandbank. By changing the set of her sails, and firing one shot after another from her guns, she was shaken free, and since the sails were so set that the wind blew into them from forward, she came backwards off from the sandbank; and since we could thus tell where lay the hidden bank, we took a course to pass it, as did also the third ship, and found a better channel. Soon, however, we saw her follow us, and all three made together for the Channel, directly between England and France, out into the open sea. When we reached this we kept somewhat to the west side as far as the meridian [of longitude*] which at that time was reckoned as the first, and then set our course due South. We held to this course, as far as it was possible, until we reached the latitude of 34 and a half degrees south, and then steered due East. Those with experience, who had already made other voyages, now explained to those who had never done so and were therefore curious as to why such a sharp turn was made—as I had the opportunity of seeing now and then from the *compass*, and could note also from the sun's rising and setting how greatly we had changed our course—that this must be done on account of the winds, since otherwise we should be outside of their path, so that if we thought to shorten the journey [by taking a more direct course] we should only lengthen it. Thus we reached the Cape, took in our refreshment and other necessities, and went on further to the South, intending to steer directly East only after reaching a certain latitude; but the heavy storm which we met with taught our Skipper and Mates otherwise, so that they resolved to sail between the islands*. Meeting with adverse winds, we thought that we should be forced to go back and try another route; but the winds changed, and we held to our old course, sailing for the most part northwards as far as six degrees of north latitude, where we again turned eastwards; and after continuing on this course for some time we sighted *Cape Comeryn*. Here we sailed close to the land, and anchored off *Punto Kayl*, where a yacht* sent from Colombo brought us the news, that the *'Good Monsoon*'* had already set in at that port and that we could make for there, which also was done. The yacht served us as a guide, and we sailed in to Colombo, the head-office of the island of Ceylon. After two and a half years there I went with another ship from Ceylon to Batavia, as also is to be seen from the dotted line on our map; and then, after a stay of three and a half years there, I went again in a straight line to the *Cape de bone Esperance*, and thence by the dotted line around England to Holland.



Welt Charten, worauf die Reise nach Indien, und wider zurück nach Europa, mit Puncten angewiesen. nebst denen Königreichen, vornehmsten Insuln, gewässern, und Ländern, so derer Benahmungen, das mehreste in Deütschen zu lesen ist.

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A SPECIAL MAP OF AFRICA AS FAR AS THE STRAIT OF GIBRALTAR, TOGETHER WITH ITS ISLANDS.

On this map far fewer islands are shown than on the previous one, and since these waters can be more readily travelled by folk of the European nations than those of the more distant eastern parts of the world, these islands are also more fully colonised by them, and put to better use.

The Canary Islands, the so-called 'Fortunate Islands', being the most northerly, have been known and inhabited for much longer, although they also were little developed and of little use before they were occupied by the Portuguese: according to some, only one island produced corn and wine before their coming. But now all that is needful to life is to be found on all of them, since all cereals grow here in abundance, and citrons, oranges, pomegranates, figs and peaches have been planted, and sugar-cane, palmites and other plants already grew there along the streams. Further, other things needful are also to be found there, as cattle, game, birds; also all sorts of fish, so that many more can now dwell there than was previously possible. A good revenue is obtained from wine, sugar and goat-skins alone, to say nothing of salt and many other things; and the savage natives have now adopted the aristocratic customs of the Spaniards, with their religion and way of life.

As regards the islands on the eastern side of Africa, they also have been in part colonised by European peoples, and thereby have become very different in manners. Among them is the island of Mauritius, where only a few years ago a trial was abandoned. In time other interested people will again be found, who will take pains to bring other places there into the same conditions, by which the advantages to, and the conquering renown of the European Nations will better be seen to flourish.

I will not say much here of those lands, since it is well known what rich coasts are to be found in those hot countries, did their inhabitants but know how to make proper use of them: an example can be given by what profits the European Nations have already obtained from the coast of Guinea. Not less so that West-Indian islands; and of such places many more could be discovered, where advantage could be drawn from toil, expense and whatever else is needful. But enough of this.

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(Page 333). Since in dealing with the views of Africa I promised to say something of the country and the people, I now pass to this, and say: That the furthest corner of Africa, Capo of Good Hope, was discovered in the year 1493 by the Portuguese mariner Barthomeus Diaz, who gave it the name of Capo de totos los Tormentos, or Promontory of all Tribulations.

Johannes II, King of Portugal, however called it Capo de bonne Esperance, or the Promontory of Good Hope, meaning by this, that his ships now had good hope to reach the East-Indies, and bring back rich spoils. Then also the Portuguese Admiral Vasco de Gama touched at the harbour behind these hills, which today is known by the name Rio de Infante, from where the said Admiral continued his voyage to the Indies; and such voyages were afterwards encouraged with greater zeal by King Emanuel, who soon after Johannes' death ascended the throne. (Page 335) On their arrival at the Cape the Portuguese took the inhabitants for cannibals, and therefore, when they wished to remain in what is now Table Bay, set up their dwelling on the Robben Island*. Little by little they got to know the inhabitants or aborigines, and found them quite other than they had at first thought them; but on one occasion, when, during a homeward voyage, the Portuguese wished to provide themselves with fresh victuals and water, for some reason a quarrel arose, in which 75 Portuguese were killed, including two Captains and the Viceroy himself [d'Almeida].

Some years later the Portuguese sought to revenge themselves in a strange manner, and brought a cannon ashore, loaded with musket-balls or grape-sacks. To this they tied two long ropes or cables, and gave the Hottentots good words and gifts so that they should pull it along by these; and made as if they thought no longer of the previous massacre. The Hottentots, who knew nothing of such weapons and suspected no evil, pulled on the ropes; a gunner, who went behind with a burning linstock, had orders to fire (Page 336) when they were pulling in a straight line in front of the cannon, which order he obeyed, and thus killed a good number of them with one shot. The rest escaped with a great fright, so that they took to flight, and even today keep in their tradition an exceptional fear of weapons which can thus hit so hard, and therefore call them Pumakum puts*.

The Dutch first made a voyage* to the Indies in a convoy in the year 1600, and also visited this promontory to take in fresh water and barter all sorts of cattle from the natives; but to be safe from them they threw up a redoubt. They continued to touch here for many years, but without making any use of it other than for fresh water and meat.

But a wise and skilful surgeon [sic], by name Johannes von Riebeck*, better realised the fertility of this land, and its good climate, and took into consideration, that all sorts of European fruits could be grown there.

Therefore, after the convoy had completed its voyage, he put forward his opinion, and suggested, that a very useful place of refreshment should be set at this promontory. This proposal was well received, since he gave very good grounds for it, and after careful consideration it was resolved to grant the said Herr von Riebeck the title of Commandeur*, and provide him with four ships laden with all sorts of materials and tools for agriculture, and all sorts of folk, and send him out with orders to put his proposal into practice. He set out in the year 1652 and came here. He built a four-sided fort and some houses, set up a convenient hospital for any sick who might arrive, together with gardens and fields for all sorts of necessary food, and found the land very suitable for everything, all that was brought here growing well. According to the Dutch assertion, the said Commandant bought* a good piece of land from the natives, of whom however in reality none owns any property for himself, since they get their nourishment only from cattle-raising, hunting, and such plants as Nature gives them, and carry out no agriculture, neither today nor much less in those days. But let that be as it may.

When now it was found, that all European and Indian plants flourished there, the Commandeur further proposed to the Company to set up a Colony there, to cultivate the land properly and benefit from it, which also was approved; and from that time it so greatly extended that it is now already divided into four Colonies, namely of the Cape, of Stellenbusch, of Drackenstein, and of Waveren.

But in order to progress thus far, the Company has transported many men there, and given them cattle, and built houses for them, and provided them with all sorts of seeds and necessary tools: it even sent out to these new colonists young girls from the Orphanages* who themselves wished for this, and gave a piece of land of 3600 square Rheinland-roods to each man who offered to settle there and had a proper knowledge of agriculture; and this he might deal with as he wished as his own property and could even resell it.

Yet after a certain time they are obliged to hand over their surplus crops to the Company at a fixed price, together with the tenth part of all such. This has already so much increased that today it makes a good contribution towards [the cost of] the Servants, Garrison, Ships, and auxiliary buildings; and over and above this the Company draws yearly from the separate leases for wine, brandy, beer and tobacco, a sum of more than 80,000 guilders, which sum also increases steadily year by year.

Further, every citizen and farmer must serve as a soldier if needs be, if for example foreign ships of European or other Powers should come to conquer the land, whereby the Company is very well able to defend itself and hold the country. To this end also the sons of the citizens and farmers are strictly obliged, when they are somewhat grown, to the handling of arms; and since even the boys of ten and

twelve years are already practised shots and love hunting, to which they are encouraged by the quantity of birds and other wild game there, so that they seldom return empty-handed, they are indeed so well exercised therein that few sons of farmers are to be found who do not shoot better than a European hunter. Also, since this folk daily ever increases in number, it is easy to see, that the Company gains a noteworthy sum from those wares which cannot be produced here: to this end the Company so increases the selling-prices of all heavily-consumed goods that it suffers no loss, but that the citizens are nevertheless not too greatly exploited. For all the goods coming from the Indies (except the spices) they increase the price to the citizens and farmers by one half over what they have cost, but of the European goods by three-quarters. In this the Company, as is said, is most diligent to the well-being of its subjects. It is only to be wished, that all its highest-ranking Servants there should do the same, and better obey the orders of their Principals, so that the Land would flourish even better.

According to the statements of citizens who are well able to get exact figures, the Company's sales of such goods brings in more than three and a half tons* of gold, which is also a respectable sum.

The Company gets also a fine profit on money, since the Ducaton, which in Holland is worth three guilders and three stivers, or ten and a half schillings, is issued at the Cape for twelve schillings; but when anything is bought from the Company, the cost is reckoned and paid in reichs-thaler, reckoned as eight schillings each. This coin is also imported to the Indies, and brings in a good profit.

Other coins are also found here, the gains on which fall as perquisites to the Administrators, the Company knowing nothing of it beyond what cannot be hidden, as for example by sales and purchases of properties here; but I do not trouble myself further with these matters, but say (Page 338) that this land is set with many high hills, between which many useful and fruitful valleys are found, traversed by all sorts of good waters and springs, of which some serve for baths, others for medicinal springs.

The furthest point of this promontory is placed by all, or at least most geographers at thirty-seven degrees and fifty-seven minutes, the first meridian being drawn at Teneriffe*; and the latitude at thirty-four and a half degrees; and this land could be one of the finest were it not for the horrible winds. The climate is at times somewhat warm, yet one must also suffer exceptional cold there. But when the sun passes through the northern signs [of the Zodiac] there are very many north-west winds here, and so strong, that the ships lie very unsafely in the harbour. The damage that this wind has already caused the Company is unbelievable: at the end of the thirtieth* year seven richly-loaded ships on the way home from the Indies, were all sunk at one time thereby, and more than two hundred and fifty persons were lost or drowned. The rest, who were ashore to refresh themselves, indeed retained their lives, but all that they had saved in so many long years went to the bottom without hope of salvage, so that they were left nothing but what they had on their bodies and in the wash, and thus most found themselves obliged to journey back to the Indies again, to save again there what had been lost here.

Of this I often had direct reports from these afflicted souls, whom I knew very well both before their departure and after their return.

In the other seasons, when the sun is in the southern signs, strong south-east winds blow. One would think, that the high hills would shield the town and harbour from this wind, so that they could do no damage to the people of the Cape; but it blows so strongly as to throw up little stones like sugar-peas into the faces of those who are in the streets, and often carries them against the windows and drives them through like hail-shot. However well a house be looked after, yet the dust flies through the windows and the smallest openings, so that one can write in it with the finger on chairs and tables.

This strong wind first appears in the form of a white cloud or smoke passing quite quietly over the Table Hill, and pressed down there by the invisible upper air. It looks also as if this white smoke fell down beside the cliffs (which look to be a couple of stories high, but are in reality fully as tall as a church-tower), and there disappeared. This disappearance is however a dispersal, or, more correctly, the cloud comes as compressed air into a warmer region, and thus has room to expand; and there changes itself into a speedy wind, and because of the pressure comes down to the town and the harbour with such force, that it is difficult to cross the street. When this wind blows it can be seen by careful examination, how it takes its origin from the dispersal of the cloud. At first this cloud, or white smoke, creeps along quite gently, and the wind also begins gently; but as the smoke comes ever faster and stronger, so the wind also increases. And it is strange and marvellous to the observer, if he considers from whence the smoke comes, continually flowing over the hill and down beside it. When it is flowing across the hill it seems to be barely the height of a man, so strongly is it pressed down, but as it falls, which seems to happen quite close to the cliffs, it continually lessens, but at the same time moves much faster (as can be felt) than it is seen to flow on the hill-top. It must however be added, that calm days often occur, at which times, especially if the heat is not too great, everyone takes his ease and is contented.

(Page 339). This south-east wind is indeed not so damaging to the ships in harbour as is the afore-mentioned, since if the gale is too strong, or if the anchors will not hold, they make for the open sea, where a ship is always far safer than when lying at anchor, although many who have not voyaged by sea or had experience find this hard to believe. But it is easily to be understood if the matter is properly considered, and it is remembered that, when a ship lies at anchor, she cannot readily give to the strong oncoming waves. Thus the sea always strikes strongly against her, and one wave-top after another is thrown over her; and also, even if she lie to three or four anchors, the waves often tear her loose from them, or break the cables one after another with a terrifying noise, and so set her adrift. Should it happen that she is torn loose in this manner, and there is land to lee-

ward, she runs the risk of being thrown thereon, and stranded on a sandbank at three or two and a half fathoms, so firmly, that she can neither be moved ahead nor astern. Then if the gale at all continues, and one wave strikes her after another, she must soon go to pieces; and in so rough a sea not even the best swimmer can get to land, even if this be not a pistol-shot distant, and must drown. Or if she runs on a reef, all is over even more quickly. But if she can run into the open sea, she is then set with her stem somewhat against the waves, and according to the circumstances only one sail is hoisted, then she gives to each wave, and moves up and down with it, and even if they tower up like mountains, she is nevertheless much safer. Yet we stray too far from our purpose, and must say only

That this south-east wind does not only molest those of the Cape, but also those who so greatly wish for the harbour and the land, and being now worn out after long tribulations yearn to enter harbour. These often find no chance to come in against the wind, for days, weeks, or even months, so that for those who are already sick each day is like a year.

The crops and tree-fruits there also suffer great damage from these winds, since many of the ears are torn away in ripening, or scattered in the harvesting, and the tree-fruits also are greatly bruised and thrown down. The inhabitants however believe, that this wind is also useful, since it dries up the stinking nuisance of the many plants and other things thrown up daily by the sea, to lie on the shore and be rotted by the sun, and drives away the bad air; and also disperses the damaging heat among the hills, all of which cause much vexation, melancholy, and headaches. Soon after the sun enters Aries the south-east wind ceases to blow, and the north-west begins, continuing until the equinox, with little variation except that it blows now stronger, now weaker. This is the rainy season, or (by a word they seem to have borrowed from the Indies) their 'Bad Monsoon*', with much rain and fog: in the 'Good Monsoon' on the contrary the air is very clear and warm, so that their year is divided into two seasons, not four as with us.

It is however evident that these strong winds do not hinder the fruitfulness of the land, in that most colonists find themselves in pretty good circumstances. They are able yearly to deliver to the Company a good amount of corn, [such as] wheat and barley, and to grow a great amount of wine, and have sheep by the thousand and larger cattle by the hundred, from which the value of the land is to be seen, to say nothing of the money which many have been able to lay by, and the many slaves which they have for their work. And besides all that diligence produces in this land, it has itself much that is useful, as for example:

There is an abundance of fish of all kinds. My Host told me, that the Table Bay alone would suffice to provide the whole land with fish. I was once at the Pier, and saw them prepare to make a haul: this was done by drawing a net around a certain area by means of a couple of skiffs, or small boats, but with one end held fast to the shore; nor was there much complication or skill needed for this, except for the strength of ten or twelve men to bring the boats and the net around in a circle and back along the pier to the shore, nor did it take much time: but when the net was thus closed, a team of horses would have been needed to draw it to the shore, so full was it of fish. The sailors standing around helped to draw it out, and there was nothing to be seen everywhere but fish: I do not believe that those thus taken in one draught could have been carried away by six two-horsed carts. They were mostly of the size of herrings, or somewhat larger, and called Steinprassen and Gold- and Silver-fish, also Barber, all very good to eat but the first and last-named the best.

These fish the seafarers take on voyages as a change of diet, after they have been cut open and salted, and then dried in the sun. But in the other bays there are yet other sorts, some of which are, if not better, at least no worse than those of the Table Bay, both in goodness and in abundance. It must be added, that fish are better caught at one season of the year than at another, and indeed best in their Summer or Good Monsoon, to the end of February. And better to distinguish their seasons, they have their grape-harvest at the end of March, or the beginning of April at the latest. The hoeing or preparation is in September or October, and in August the vines are pruned, which is exactly the opposite of our seasons. The vines bear abundantly, and if there were not so heavy a monopoly-lease on the wine, it could be drunk very cheaply: those who drunk it at home from their own grapes get it almost free.

(Page 341). The best season for sowing is in June and July, because at this time most of the rain falls: they also sow in the months previous and following, but the first-named two are the most convenient. The sowing of corn and other crops differs greatly from the manner in Europe, since otherwise everything would be choked, one seed producing fully five, six or more main shoots. Hailstorms do little damage here, but the mildew is at times somewhat harmful. In these parts agriculture and cattle-raising are the most noble and useful arts, so that the peasant, or Farmer as he likes to call himself, chiefly interests himself in these, and when one meets them and begins a conversation to pass the time, it will come to deal chiefly with these; also many who in Europe gained their living by other sciences, and thought little of agriculture, are here quite otherwise inclined, and seek to gain all their living from the land and the cattle. It is a pleasure to listen to such folk, so well are they able to judge of such matters: Herr Wieser, who owned (as I have already told) the property of Constantia, and as mentioned was by birth from Heidelberg, had not been brought up or educated in these matters, but during his stay here has made himself so experienced in them, that he so well informed me as to make me believe, that he understood agriculture, cattle-raising and gardening better than do our peasants here, who all their lives have not done anything else, and would not know how to do such, so that I could truly call him a learned Farmer, his theory being so well-grounded.

He told me, that the manner of cultivation in these parts pleased him better than that of Europe, since everything was done more

cheaply: for example, in these parts no barns are needed in which to store the crops, since these did not need to be locked up for fear of thieves, but that they could bind up their corn into sheaves and put them in large stooks, many sheaves together, peaked at the tops and covered with straw or long grass so that the rain ran off, with all the ears turned inwards; and then when in December the harvest was ended, already in Jan and Feb they made arrangements to thresh it. This also was done more easily than by us, on round threshing-floors which indeed were coated with a little clay, but made far more easily than ours. These, as I saw, are surrounded by a low wall, beside which they lay the sheaves around after they have been somewhat loosened: then they couple six or more horses or oxen behind one another, of which the leader is led by a rope held by someone who stands in the centre of the threshing-floor; and another has a whip and drives them so that they continually walk in a circle on the corn, now forwards and now backwards so that they do not become dizzy. In this manner they can thresh in a day much more than could be done by many men. What remains there is for the fowls and the cattle, which also eat some of the straw; and meanwhile a man somewhat shakes it about with a pitchfork.

It is true, that the ploughing is somewhat difficult because of the many roots which are found in the soil when first broken, so that they are compelled to span ten, twelve, or even up to eighteen oxen to a plough; and each plough has a leader who goes in front, a driver who walks beside and beats (Page 342) the oxen, and a man behind the plough. But it should be remembered, that it is customary here to use many oxen, since a wagon, however lightly loaded, will have ten oxen, that is five couples, where here two or at the most four would be used.

Horses are little used for ploughing here, since they are not so easily guided or led as are the oxen, and this in spite of the fact that they have many of them, and could get many more if necessary. Since also they are little used for riding or drawing carts, they for the most part roam around on the pastures to seek their nourishment; but for threshing they serve much better than do the oxen, because of their nimbler pace, and because they are not shod. They are of a very good and hardy breed: the first were brought here from Persia, the country most famous for the breeding of them, but at the Cape they somewhat degenerate.

The Company has set up a stud-farm in the district of Waveren, where many horses are produced and roam the pastures. Some herdmen are set over them, to drive them by night into enclosed places (which they call Kralls) to be safe from the rapacious beasts, and in the morning to let them out again in the pastures. These horses are then brought to the Cape [Town] when needed, and there trained for the Governor or for other needs of the Company: of such there are a good number in a stable there, over which are set many slaves and some Europeans, all under a Master of the Horse.

Herr Wieser showed me his garden, mentioning, that such do not give so much work to prepare or maintain as in Europe, and nevertheless all that is sown or planted in them thrives well. East- and West-Indian and European plants flourish almost better there than in their proper fatherlands, except for a few. The cauliflowers are so large as to be marvellous; the cabbages grow so strongly, that a head weighs fully twenty to thirty pounds, as it does in Strassburg and thereabouts; and similarly other vegetables, although here no glass- or hot-houses or hot-beds are used.

But now and then the vegetables degenerate, and fresh seeds must be brought from their native land.

As regards fruits, whatever is planted there grows in great abundance: the orange-trees especially stand in the gardens like our large fruit-trees, and hang full of fruit, which is to be had for a very low price. The almond-, peach-, and apricot-trees grow very well both from seeds and from planted cuttings, and so also other fruit-trees, especially the quinces, which can also easily be grafted or budded. Many pomegranates also grow there, with lovely large fruit, and figs of all kinds, bananas, pineapples and chestnuts and oak-trees and suchlike.

All these are grown by the Farmers in the gardens near their houses; and they teach one another, and lend one another a hand in all things, whereby they enjoy themselves and make the land fruitful and useful. Indeed, by this pleasure and diligence many come so far, that one could not claim them to be much surpassed by any professional gardeners, did they but take more heed of symmetry in laying out [their properties] than they are accustomed to do.

I should say something here of the Gardens which the Company sets up here, of which something has been told of that at the Cape [Town] under Plate III]; but I fear lest I become too prolix. These Gardens are maintained by such as have learned the art, and in them a proper and advantageous Regularity is observed in the lay-out. Each contains about nineteen morgen* of land.

One hour from the Cape [Town] lies a lovely plain, where another such garden has been set up at the costs of the Company, in which many vines are planted, and between them a kitchen-garden for green vegetables for the ships. Also much timber is cut there, from which a convenient residence and stables have been built for the Governor and the Servants [of the Company], so that they can somewhat take their pleasure here. All around are many lovely double lines of oak-trees, which had all a fine height when I was there, and gave a pleasant shade. All here gives great pleasure to the visitor, since so many trees and avenues surround the place in a circle, so that it is called the 'Ronde-Buschjen'. It contains some thirty morgen of land as well as the vineyards or garden.

Another lies yet a half-hour further, and is about the same size as this; and since it was the last to be laid out, they call it 'Nieuwland', or New-Land. There also much green vegetables are grown, for the refreshment of the arriving ships, since green herbs seem to serve against the scurvy better than all other medicines, and are the most fitting to cleanse the blood: also everyone has a great longing for such food, if for a time he has eaten nothing green. Each of these gardens

is set under a gardener paid by the Company, who has many slaves for working them, who are again commanded by Mandators*.

This land has already cost the East-India Company much money for its first laying-out and colonisation, and still costs much each year. De Kolb* investigated this in the year 1712, and from his calculation found that the Company must spend yearly 117,011 Dutch florins to maintain the town. I read this author's description at the Cape in Dutch, and since the amount seemed to me somewhat too great, I asked, How it could be composed? My Host, who had been an accountant of the Company, assured me, that today this amount no longer sufficed, and that the cost was now far greater; also that the Civil- and Military-Servants grew in number yearly, and more and more artisans and artists [sic] were brought here, and that the slaves, the Hospital, gardens, stables, horses and suchlike were very costly. Item, the ships, of which yearly more than 50 to 60 passed, on which were 10 to 12 thousand men; and these lay in the harbour there for 14, 20, even up to 30 days and must then be provided with food from the shore, and the sick in the Hospital with food and medicine. All this came to a noteworthy amount.

(Page 344). This expenditure is however recovered with a large surplus from the tithes received from the Farmers, the heavy monopoly-leases, and the commerce of the Company, even including the heavy costs of maintaining and extending the buildings. The considerable costs must also be taken into account which are expended on powder, lead, ships'-cables, sails, anchors, cannon and the like that must be maintained here.

I was told, that provisions are to be had here cheaply and in abundance. The fine and large oxen weigh 5 to 600 pounds if they come from good pasturage, and are sold to the Company at a fixed price, and indeed a very low one.

The cows are also large and fine, but are not slaughtered for the Company, unless it be now and then to feed the slaves. Herr Wiesser told me, that the profit from cows is not so high as in Europe, although their numbers and the little trouble they give made up for the lesser gain per head, but that their increase gave the best profit.

The sheep here are much larger than those of Europe, and bear young twice a year. Their flesh can be eaten all the year around, and indeed tasted so well to me, that I would not weary of eating it every day; and others assured me of the same.

The too heavy rains, they told me, did indeed at times harm them, as also the larger cattle, since often they got for long no dry fodder, which was very damaging to these sheep. Also it is not the custom there to bring these beasts into stables, but they must stay in the open all the year round, and be set only in a Krall or four-sided closed place to be somewhat protected from the wild beasts. This at times made the flocks somewhat thin, since they are not well nourished by damp food in damp weather. The lions, wolves and tigers also carry off some of them at times, and the five- to six-foot walls built around the Kralls do not hinder them in this. Pigs are also bred at the Cape, but these were first brought in from Asia and Europe.

I took the opportunity of asking, What sorts of beasts dwell in the wildernesses? and the reply was, That this is the true fatherland of lions, of which there was an abundance at the arrival of the Dutch, but since they were found to do great damage, good regulations were introduced, a bounty* of ten reichsthaler being fixed for each shot, that is twenty Imperial guilders, and as a result not many are now seen where Europeans dwell.

So also it is with the tigers and leopards, of which there are a good number which still do considerable damage to the inhabitants; but the flesh of these is eaten here, and considered a delicacy. There are also wolves, and although these also are much hunted, they are sly enough to pull down and devour any horse left out on the pasture by night, although some believe, that tigers and lions are still found in the higher hills, and help them with this. When we were at Constantia we heard a shot by night, (Page 345) and judged it to be a guard who had gone out after game. On our way thence to the Cape [Town] we saw a wolf lying near a small stream, which at that time had been shot not far from Constantia, by the Mandator* who was set over the scrub-growth. They told me, that in this land are also Tiger-Wolves, which have spots instead of the usual stripes, and are slyer than the real ones, although in form like them.

There are also elephants and rhinoceroses there, and elands and deer are said to be many. They told me of one animal which they called 'Erd-Schwein', which had no cloven hoof but a paw with toes, and the flesh of which was eaten as a delicacy. There are many porcupines, and the land also has wild and tame buck such as blue-, bunte-, stein- and others. There is also a very large animal here, which the Dutch and the natives call Sea-Cow. Wild oxen, horses, and Wald-Esel are also to be found in Africa. There are also Stein-Böcklein, the size of hares but somewhat longer-legged; and all sorts of wild cats, of which some have spots like the tigers, and are larger and finer than the others. They showed me foxes or jackals, wild dogs, baboons, Daxjes (better called marmots), hamsters, rats, moles, weasels, mice, and other such four-footed animals. *Item*, Jitisen, Civet-cats and suchlike are all to be found in Africa, and others more which I do not remember.

Of creeping beasts there are large and small tortoises, toads, frogs, very large red, yellow, brown, and black-sprinkled grasshoppers, *Item* small butterflies or 'Summer-Birds' of all sorts, large and small snakes of all colours, many sorts of lizards and other reptiles with many or few legs: to describe all these would need much space, so that I pass them over, and say something of the birds found there.

In Africa there are birds of all sorts, all of which I did not have opportunity to see, but the following was told me of them.

As the Lion is held to be the King of the four-footed animals, so I hold that the ostrich can claim the highest rank among the flying or feathered beasts, and of these there are more in Africa than elsewhere. I have already written of another sort of large bird, which they call Flamingo. Cranes are also abundant here. There are several sorts of wild geese, such as pelicans, hill-geese, water-geese. There are very

many wild ducks at the Cape, also some kinds of Divers, or 'Duck-Enten' as they are called. They have also hill-doves, bush-doves, sea- and turtle-doves, which are all to be bought cheaply if one will not take the trouble to shoot them for oneself. Many turkey-cocks and hens are reared, but they are little esteemed because of the abundance of other fowls and of the above-mentioned wild birds. Peacocks, ordinary cocks and hens, *item* capons, pheasants, Indian Knarr-cocks and hens, also partridges and suchlike are found in quantity. There are many of all sorts of snipe, 'Strand-Laufers' (a sort of becassine), thrushes, starlings, some kinds of blackbirds, quails, finches of two sorts, canaries etc., all of which are good to eat. Also there are many eagles (which they call 'Strand-Jägers'), sea-eagles and other birds of prey, and many falcons and hawks. There are also many sorts of large and small water-fowl, of which many of the size of our geese, called penguins by the inhabitants. There is also a sort of large ash-grey birds which they call 'Shovellers' because their beak somewhat resembles a spoon.

As regards fish, there is the great Nord-Kaper, which comes nearest in size to the whale, and is found in abundance just beyond and at the Cape. There are all sorts of fish of all sizes, but since I see that there is too little space to set here even the bare names, I pass them over; and as regards the people of the land say only as follows.

It has already been mentioned, that the Hottentotten have no agriculture, but seek their sustenance only from cattle-raising, milk, and the plants which Nature brings forth there, and from hunting and fishing. Therefore they have no need to build villages, towns or suchlike, but when their cattle have grazed an area bare of good pasturage, or when one of them dies, as also for many other causes, they leave that place and go to another, which change of place they call 'anderst* macken'. They always live in troops together, in huts, which they can quickly re-erect with stakes driven into the ground and bound round together above, and then covered with sheep- and other skins. These huts they set all around in a circle one by the other, with the holes where they creep in and out all turned towards the centre of the circle. They leave a gap in one place [between the huts], where they can go in and out, and drive in and out their cattle. Every night these are driven in to be safe from the beasts of prey: such arrangements they call Kralls*, and are their cities. The oldest of them, who as a rule also own the most cattle, are the judges, priests, and rulers among them, and the others obey them and follow their advice, so long as they are not already childish from age. The clothing of the males is a sheepskin hung on the back, and a little bag of fur fixed around the body with a cord, in which they keep their male organs. The females wear the fur on the back like the males, but to cover shem in front they have a small lambskin hanging down to the knees. Such now are their coats, shirts, trousers and all in one, and by night also their covers and under-beds.

Nature has taught them to make shoes of a fresh or soaked ox-skin, which they draw around the foot and bind together above.

Their best recreation is to stand in two rows facing each other, and sing the little song 'Hu O Hottentot, Hu O Hottentot', and thereby clap their hands bravely, and step out in pairs and hop up and down, and turn round and round.

Their Divine Service they do at New and Full Moon, in the same manner as was told for their dancing. These are now their customary ceremonies: and any who desires to know more of this folk, let him read Kolb's description, who, as I was assured in Africa, has described everything truthfully, so that from it he will reach a good

E N D.

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Eversweert, Foreword

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Flamingo (*Phoenicopterus ruber*), 20. Heydt's only other reference is on his page 332, and this is merely 'the lovely bird flamingo'
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Geese, Hill- (*Tadorna cana*), 20
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India (and see Punto Kayl), Foreword
Infante, Rio de, 11. Usually identified with the Great Fish R.; but in reality Da Gama touched at Saint Helena and Mossel Bays, nowhere near that river
Islands, 12. Heydt's text is somewhat confused. In reality the intention was to sail East after doubling the Cape, and then North or North-North-East (as was actually done): the alternative course which was not adopted was to pass between Madagascar and the mainland and then through the Comoros; or between Madagascar and Mauritius —probably the former, but the text is not clear

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Kandy, Foreword
Kermis, 12. There were normally three outward fleets each year, the 'Kermesse' ships sailing in September and reaching the Indies in March or April; the 'Christmas' ships, sailing in late December or early January, and reaching the Indies late in July, or even in August or September; and the 'Easter' ships sailing in April or May, and reaching Batavia in December
Knarr-cock (Korhaan, *Afrotis afer*), 21
Kolbe, Peter, Foreword, 4, 20. Heydt used the 'Naauwkeurige en Uitvoerige Beschrijving van de Kaap de Goede Hoop', Amsterdam 1727: there is an earlier German edition, 'Caput Bonae Spei Hodiernum . . .', Nürnberg 1719. The 'de Kolb' of page 20 is also Kolbe, the figure being given on his page II 254
Krall, 19, 20, 21. The word is not Hottentot as Heydt says, but Portuguese

'Laurel' (*Kiggelaria africana*), 6
'Leopards' (*Acinonyx jubatus* by Kolbe I 187), 20
Lightning, 6. Cf. the Diaries in the Cape Archives for October 13, 1784; January 10, 1718; October 24, 1728; etc.
Lion (*Leo leo melanochaitus*, now extinct), 8, 20
Lions Head, 2, 4, 8. The 'all's well' signal to the ships was given at this date to outward-bound ships by hoisting the usual Dutch flag, to homeward-bound fleets by hoisting a special flag changed each year, and advised to the commanders aboard by sealed orders. The 'direction from which they came' was indicated to the Castle by the outstretched arm of the signalman according to Kolbe (I 83), Heydt's source here
Lions Rump (Signal Hill), 6, 8

Lizards, 29. Too vague for identification
Longitude, 12, 17. By 'the first' he presumably means 'the zero': at this date usually taken by the Dutch from the Pico d'Ataide on Tenerife (as on Heydt's page 17), or from some other of the Canary Islands: his figure of 37° 57′ is from Kolbe's 37° 55′ (I 68). But the course shown by Heydt on the plate is not the usual one, which was considerably further West, more like 30° West of Greenwich or 15° West of his zero

Mandator, 20. Foreman, from Portuguese 'mandador'
Mauritius, 14. Dutch colony 1598, named for the Stadhouder Maurice of Nassau: abandoned 1710. French East India Company 1715
Meermond, Foreword
Mentzel, O. F. 'A Geographical and Topographical Description . . .', Cape Town 1921, 1925, 1944 from Glogan 1785–87, Foreword
Mice, 20. There are too many for identification; and to add to the plethora Kolbe (I 187) includes as 'mice' the Ratel and the Ichneumon
'Moles' (Molerats, *Bathyergus* sp., *Cryptomus* sp., etc.), 20
Monsoon, 12, 18. From Hindi 'mausim', 'season'. The 'Good Monsoon' at Colombo was October to February, that of the dry north-easterly winds, there weaker than the wet south-westerlies of April to August
Morgen, 19. 2⅙ acres

Newlands, 19
Nord-Kaper (*Megaptera novae-angliae*), 21
Nürnberg, Foreword

Oranges, 10, 14, 19
'Orlamer', 10. From Malay 'Orang-lama', 'man of experience': the term survives in Afrikaans as 'Oorlam'
Orphanages, 16. By a letter from the XVII of October 8, 1685 it was hoped to send 48, but actually only 3 were sent, followed by similar small parties from time to time. By the Cape Diary of May 5, 1689 all were now married
Ostrich (*Struthio camelus*), 20
Oxen, wild, 20. Query escapes, or perhaps Wildebeest, *Connochates gnoo*

Palmite (*Prionium palmarum*), 8, 14
Partridge (*Francolinus africanus*), 21
Peacock (*Ardea pavonina*), 21
Pelican (*Pelecanus onocrotalus*), 20
Penguin (*Spheniscus demersus*), 21
Persia, 19
Pheasant (*Francolinus capensis*), 21
Pool, Wilm, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 18–20. Baptised 1716. In ? 1740 married Johanna Crijna, daughter of Melt van der Spuij, whose widow married Wieser, so that only in that complex sense was he Wieser's 'son-in-law'
Porcupine (*Hystrix africae-australis*), 20
Portuguese, 2, 14, 16
'Pumakum puts', 16. Kolbe (I 59, II 177) as 'Pu makum goeds'.
Punto Kayl, 12. Kayalpatnam today

Quail (*C. coturnix*), 21

Rat (Black rat, *R. attus*), 20. Introduced by ships as in Kolbe I 194
Rhinoceros (*R. bicornis capensis*), 20
Riebeeck, Jan van, 16. He served as a Surgeon for a very short time only (probably less than a year) before being transferred to the administration: he visited the Table Bay in 1648, going home in disgrace to be ignominiously dismissed from the service of the Dutch East India Company, in a ship of the fleet which halted there to collect the cargo and crew of the wrecked *Haerlem*. Nor did he 'put forward his opinion': the suggestion was made by Janssen and Proot in their 'Remonstrantie' of 1649, and he was then asked for his comments
Robben Island, 6, 8, 16. The statement (page 16) that the Portuguese first settled here is from Kolbe (II 176): it is not confirmed elsewhere
Rondebosch, 19
Rosemary, 6. Probably the European, *Rosmarinus officianalis*, though there is also the wild indigenous *Eriocephalus umbellatus*

São Tiago, Foreword
Sea Cow (*Hippopotamus amphibius capensis*), 20
Sea Eagle (*Haliaetus vocifer*), 21
Shoveller, 21. By Kolbe (I 215) *Platalea alba*
Snake, 24. Too many for identification
Snipe, 21. By Kolbe's description (I 219) probably *Rostratula benghalensis, Capella nigripennis, Calidris testacea*
Speyer, Foreword
Stadweijk, 12
Starling (*Spreo bicolor*), 21
Stein-buck (*Raphicerus capensis*), 20. Heydt's 'Steinbocklein' the size of a hare is a misreading of Kolbe (I 198) who has these for the Congo, not for the Cape
Stein-prassen (Steenbras, Bream, *L. lithognatus*), 18
Stel, Adriaan van der (error for Simon), 10
Stellenbosch, 16
Strand-laufer (*Charadrius* sp., though Kolbe's description, I 220, better fits *Stephanibix coronatus*), 21
'Sugar-peas', 17. Those eaten pods and all, like French beans

Table Mountain, 2, 4, 6, 8, 17. Actual height 3,534 feet: Heydt's erroneous height is from Kolbe (I 81)
Tenerife, 17. Actually 35° 6′ from there
Texel, Foreword, 12
'Thirtieth year', 17. Actually in 1737
Thrush (*Turdus* sp., probably *T. olivaceus*), 21
'Tiger' (Leopard, *Panthera pardus melanotica*, always thus misnamed in early writers), 8, 20
Tiger-Wolf (Spotted Hyena, *C. crocuta*), 20
Toad, 20. Too vague for identification
Ton, 17. The 'ton' of money was 100,000 guilders
Tortoise, 20. Too vague for identification
Town, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10
Turkeys (introduced), 21

Voyage, 16. The first Dutch voyage was that of Linschoten in 1583: their first recorded call that of Houtman in 1595

Wald-Esel ('Forest Ass', Zebra, *Equus burchellii*), 20
Water Redoubts 4, 6, 8. Heydt's smaller one was that built on the end of the Lions Rump by S. van der Stel in 1672 (Cape Diary September 5), allowed to fall to ruins by W. A. van der Stel, it being proposed to build a new one on a similar site. The larger one was that near the Graveyard
Waveren, 16, 19
Weasel (*Poecilogala* sp.), 20
White Cliff, 4, 6. Presumably the 'Platteklip' at the foot of the gorge, from which there was formerly a good view
Wilhermsdorff, Foreword
Wiesser (Wieser, Wiese), Carel Georg, 12, 18, 19, 20. Arrived at the Cape as soldier in 1728, Corporal 1730, Freeman 1733. On the death of Simon van der Stel the Constantia property was divided into two, 'Groot Constantia' being bought in November 1716 by Olaf Bergh (then O. C. Troops). Wieser became the owner in 1734 (? by purchase or marriage).
Wine and Vineyards, 10, 18, 19
Wolf (Strandwolf, *Hyaena brunnea*; or other hyena), 8, 20

Yacht, 12. In the old sense 'Jagdschiff', 'ship of chase', small and fast
Yucca gloriosa, 10

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